FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT-DESIGNATE FIELDS REPORTERS' QUESTIONS

PY240202 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 82

[From the "60 Minutes" program: Interview granted by President-Designate Reynaldo Bignone upon leaving air force headquarters in Buenos Aires on 23 June; intercepted in progress -- recorded]

[Text] [Bignone] ...of the air force to whom I am linked by a friendship stemming from having done work in common because for 3 years we were secretaries general, he of the air force and I of the army. Since then our relations have been very cordial and I hope to keep them that way.

[Question] On what terms did your dialogue with him take place?

[Answer] Absolutely cordial.

[Question] You are now going to the Libertador Building?

[Answer] The navy headquarters, yes.

[Question] For the same purpose?

[Answer] Yes, for the same purpose. I graduated with Admiral Anaya and am his personal friend.

[Question] General Bignone, will you meet with political leaders?

[Answer] Yes, I have asked General Saint Jean to use Interior Ministry channels to organize, in the manner most suitable to the political leaders and at the location which they deem most appropriate, a meeting between myself and the 15 political parties recognized nationwide.

[Question] What steps will you demand that the political parties take, general?

[Answer] I do not want to talk about demands, absolutely not... [questioner interrupts]

[Question] Do you plan to change... [Bignone interrupts]

[Answer] I would not like to make in advance to this media -- despite my utmost respect for the national news media -- any political or economic statements without first speaking with these leaders who truly represent the national political sectors.

I will do so later, but first I would like to meet with these 15 political leaders and that is why I asked General Saint Jean to organize this meeting. I would like to take advantage of this wonderful chance that you have given me to cordially and informally -- in addition to the formal invitation channeled through the Interior Ministry -- to invite the political leaders to come and hear me out today.

[Question] General... [Bignone interrupts]

[Answer] Forgive me for not making any further statements because, I repeat, I want them to know about it first and then... [changes thought] you know that I like dialogue and therefore I will in no way keep things to myself. Quite the contrary, I plan to travel throughout the country. I believe that we are at a very important national crossroads and that we must all remain in control and be humble enough to deal with the situation, giving up any personal or factional lusts. We will come through. We Argentines have proven that we have the strength to come through and as I just told you, control and in particular humility will see us through [words indistinct].

BIGNONE TO MEET WITH POLITICAL PARTIES 24 JUN

PY232006 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1930 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (NA) -- A reliable source revealed today that the President-designate Gen Reynaldo Bignone (Ret), will meet with the leaders of 15 political parties tomorrow at 1900 [2200 GMT]. The source consulted by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS said that Bignone has suggested that the meeting be held on the premises of the national congress.

The Multiparty Group, which is the largest political coalition in the country, will meet this afternoon to discuss the invitation extended by the president-designate, Gen Reynaldo Bignone.

Multiparty Group To Attend

PY240042 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0033 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (NA) -- The Multiparty Group tonight decided that it will attend the meeting that has been called by the president-designate, Reynaldo Bignone. The group's leaders will demand an "immediate return to the Constitution" and a fundamental change in the government's socioeconomic policy.

UCR Leader Unwilling To Talk

PY231640 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1435 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (NA) -- Carlos Contin, president of the Central Committee of the Radical Civic Union, has stated that he will not go to talk with the president appointed by the army, "as long as no precise statement has been made about the government plan and about the kind of ideas they want to exchange."

He stated to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS this morning: "What we need now is a strong commitment that there will be a prompt opening for the institutionalization of the country." He added that "we must go to the Constitution and totally change the economic plan."

When asked if the new government can postpone the approval of the statute of the political parties in order to consolidate itself in power, he said that "it cannot be postponed in any way, it must be done quickly and the recess must be lifted on 1 July."

When asked if the Bignone government might mean a continuation of the Martinez de Hoz economic policy, Contin replied that "it would deepen disagreements in a country which cannot stand more problems; it would lead to a general protest." He added: "The Argentine situation is much too serious to try those policies again which are doomed to failure."

He concluded by saying that since he has been a political leader, the present situation in the nation "is the most serious I have experienced," but that there is a single hope: "The people unanimously demand a return to the Constitution." He added: "There has not been such an intense demand by the people to return to the Constitution since 1930."

MULTIPARTY GROUP ISSUES DOCUMENT ON PROGRAM

PY240218 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0104 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (TELAM) -- The Multiparty Group tonight revealed its program for national reconstruction in which it states that the nation cannot be returned to the situation prevailing before 2 April and that Argentine society needs immediate advance changes which would preclude its destruction and the possibility of fresh, more serious confrontations.

The document was released to the press at the Radical Civic Union headquarters, 1700 Alsina Street, while the five presidents of the political parties which make up the Multiparty Group were meeting there.

The text of the document states that:

"The expectation regarding constitutional normalization, which should be implemented as soon as possible as demanded by the country's main sectors, cannot prevent us from issuing a warning about the risks of persisting in the socioeconomic policy which has been in force since April 1976. There are doubts and questions in this respect which have not yet been dispelled. Furthermore, the government should be aware that the people will not tolerate the continuation of an experience which has seriously undermined their standard of living and which has plunged Argentina into the most serious crisis in its history as an organized nation.

"The country has faced a tough armed conflict and our soldiers, who fought with sacrifice and patriotism, were backed by the people's generous spirit of solidarity. An Argentina capable of regaining its national identity emerged from the battle against colonialism. Furthermore, a clear, irreversible mandate has emerged from those lives that have been sacrificed, from those wounded, from those who suffered mutilation and from the grief of their families, which the entire nation has shared: The nation can no longer return to the situation prevailing before 2 April."

The document also states that national reconstruction is urgent.

"Argentine society needs immediate advance changes which would preclude its destruction and the possibility of fresh, more serious confrontations. Common denominators among political parties, social sectors and the republic's main institutions should be sought. Any decision which might cause divisions among civilians and military should be avoided and a true spirit of national unity should be encouraged as was clearly explained in our document of December last which we are now reiterating."

The Multiparty Group also states that reconstruction will be based on the foundations laid by a prompt move toward a true, full legitimate republic.

"The Multiparty Group is absolutely convinced that Argentina must adopt a legitimate political regime which is the only one which -- through a far-reaching commitment which would consolidate freedom, equality, solidarity and justice -- can promote overall reconstruction."

Concerning institutional policy, the Multiparty Group states that its policy will be based on the idea that a stage which would delay [as received] the advent of the constitutional government should be initiated. Therefore, it will seek to remove all those obstacles inherited from the de facto government which could affect its future normal development.

"1.1. The reestablishment of the state of law. The lifting of the stage of siege.

"1.2. The immediate end to the political ban and leave for all political parties to function normally, without restrictions or interference.

"1.3. The immediate release of political prisoners and union leaders who have not been brought to trial.

"1.4. The normalization of union activities by turning all unions over to their legitimate authorities, free from influences or maneuvers which would stimulate artificial divisions and problems within the labor movement. The reestablishment of constitutional union rights. The return of union properties to their owners: the workers.

"1.5. The reestablishment of a constitutional order is urgent; it is now even more urgent in the face of the aggravated national emergency. Therefore, steps, preparatory mechanisms, must be devised to reduce the established terms and stages as much as possible and to retain only those which are absolutely necessary.

"A detailed timetable of the constitutional normalization process should be established immediately. Further, its implementation should be undertaken without conditions."

As for the political and social fields, the Multiparty Group's national reconstruction plan outlines the following guidelines. It is noted that the enumerated principles will not be viable if they are not completed by the exercise of a strong spirit of social responsibility and a solid will of national solidarity. For this purpose, it is mandatory that the reasons and proposals included in the previous points regarding the institutional policy be complied with.

2.1. Reactivation of the productive activity. Wages and employment:

This is based on the immediate increase in domestic consumption, exports and in investments that will produce more investments. The increase in domestic consumption must be achieved through transforming the structure of costs of the enterprises, increasing wages and reducing financial costs. The increase in exports must be achieved through the implementation of effective and adequate rates of exchange, and of effective promotional financing and taxation systems. The increase in investments must be achieved by attracting and channeling capital resources, and through granting loan and fiscal incentives.

"The reactivation of the productive apparatus must be implemented simultaneously with the observance of social justice, the control of inflation, the balance of the foreign (?debt) and of the objectives of economic development to secure the apparatus' self-sufficiency in future. The increase in productivity and a reduced effect of the fixed costs derived from the higher rate of employment, transfers and the conditions resulting from the rearrangement of liabilities of the enterprises, appropriate mechanisms to increase incomes, reduction of the fiscal deficit, and the reduction of public expenditure and of taxation pressures will be utilized as alternatives for making the adjustment.

"There is no better anti-inflationary policy than that which results from the increase in the overall offer of goods and services and of the rational use of resources.

"2.1.1. The financial, taxation and social security payments' liabilities must be rearranged and made healthy. This must be subject to conditions which will be in keeping with the plan's set of objectives, and which will consider the unusual quality, seriousness and urgency of the situations that may arise.

"2.1.2. Capital resouces and loan and fiscal incentives must have priority in strengthening the businesses' available capital, agricultural and industrial investments, development of export activities, intensive oil and gas exploitation, development of regional economies, implementation of basic projects and the building of homes for the populace.

"2.1.3. Import of all the goods that the national industry is capable of providing must be temporarily banned until a new specific tariff policy designed to safeguard national capital and labor as well as an adequate policy to replace imports are implemented.

"2.1.4. A fixed emergency increase, which will also include the payment of retirement and pensions, must be implemented to restore the purchasing power of wages. Moreover, an income policy must be implemented, and the collective bargaining commissions provided for in Law No 14.250 must be convened to provide for new working conditions.

"2.1.5. A distributive income policy must be implemented. This policy should contemplate the increase in social investments such as health, education and housing. This policy must have priority in fighting the infant mortality rate, the number of school dropouts and social poverty.

2.2. External sector:

The management of this sector will be carried out taking in to account the very high foreign debt, the increase of imports that will derive from reactivation of the vital need to stimulate exports to the maximum.

"2.2.1. A realistic exchange policy must be established. This policy must be specific and flexible and should stimulate exports, discourage the import of goods and services that are prescindible, attract financing under conditions that are not speculative and prevent the drain of foreign exchange or the carrying out of fraudulent maneuvers.

"2.2.2. The foreign debt must be renegotiated in an effort to rationalize the corresponing refinancing and service to the country's capability to pay. All sources at our disposal must be utilized, whether public or private. The country must demonstrate the force that is granted it by its own program for an overall healting and reactivation of the economy in agreement with representative sectors and supported by an unmistakeable march toward institutional normalization.

"2.2.3. The export of manufactured goods, which use a lot of manpower, or those of regional origin, must be given special stimulus through the functioning of adequate and stimulating tax and credit systems thus permitting such products access to new markets.

"2.2.4. Trade within the Latin American area must be given first place; trade relations with the socialist countries must be increased; markets and products must be diversified; the technological cooperation between southern countries must be developed and risk capital and technology must be sought from industrialized nations under reciprocal and equitable conditions. "

2.3. The public sector:

The reactivation of the economy, reducing liabilities and increasing profitability in the business sector, will generate the capital resources which will enable the simultaneous transfer to the private sector of those state activities that are not considered necessary. Such reactivation will also reduce the tax burden and the inflationary aspects of the deficit.

"2.3.1. The immediate rearrangement of and qualitative changes in public spending to give priority to economic development goals and to an equitable distribution of income.

"2.3.2. The reduction of the fiscal deficit to levels compatible with the requirements of this emergency program.

"2.3.3. Tax reform which would put greater emphasis on the collection potential of direct taxes, on taxes affecting luxury or unnecessary items and which would tend to reduce the burden imposed on personal work, basic inputs and investments that will produce further investments.

"2.3.4. Revision of the government's position toward the taxpayer. Discontinuation of expoliatory systems for updating existing financial penalties.

"2.3.5. Reformulation of the system of rates charged by government-owned enterprises, special systems and measures aimed at improving efficiency in services provided by these enterprises; the control of their services by users or by public or private organizations, the reduction of their financial liabilities and the adoption of provisions which will limit their access to both domestic and foreign capital markets.

"2.4. Financial sector

"The criterion that money and credit are real auxiliaries of the economy which should be permanently watched and adjusted but never considered pillars of the economic policy will again be adopted. The role of private banks and financial institutions will again be considered a public service and the official bank will again perform its traditional role as a promoting agent.

"2.4.1. Complete reform of the financial system so that it may achieve the objectives stated earlier and may promote a normal, profitable development of financial activities.

"2.4.2. The reestablishment of full guarantees to all deposits and the adoption of measures aimed at avoiding the distortions resulting from terms and conditions concerning time deposits.

"2.4.3. The formulation by the Central Bank of a monetary program which would guarantee adequate economic liquidity and would set interest rates collected by banks at levels compatible with those interest rates paid by them.

"2.4.4. A qualitative control of credit by the Central Bank through rediscount procedures in keeping with the priorities established in the program and with the functioning of both the system and authorized financial institutions.

"Foreign policy must be a projection of domestic policy. The return to democracy and to the values that are enchanced within constitutional order as well as the existence of an economic and social reality that guides it will assert its national identity and thus Argentina will genuinely become part of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

"3.1. The nation's foreign policy must be independent of the centers of world power. The relations of unity and solidarity with Latin America must be decidedly strengthened. Active membership within the movement of nonaligned countries must be strengthened, but the nation's own characteristics must be maintained, and at the same time the links with countries that have the same problems as ours must also be strengthened. Naturally, this does not mean that the universal tradition of relations with all the world's nations must be forgotten.

"3.2. The nation will scrupulously respect, in accordance with his historical tradition, the principles of the self-determination of nations and of nonintervention in the affairs of other nations.

"3.3. The nation will observe and demand the observance of the principles and purposes contained in the UN's resolutions, the declaration of human and social rights, the charter on the economic rights and duties of nations as well as those ILO recommendations on labor freedom and rights and on union organization and collective bargaining.

"3.4. The nation must insist in its duty to claim the Malvinas Islands for national sovereignty, making use of all the possibilities granted it within the institutional and legal framework of the UN and American organizations.

"3.5. Regarding the border question with Chile, peaceful negotiations must continue within the framework of the papal mediation and an advance must be made toward overall solutions, which can only be definitive when the two nations are ruled by constitutional governments."

The Multiparty Group's program for national reconstruction concludes with a warning in which the group says that the only path that can be trod by Argentines in the future is that of an immediate return to constitutional institutions and through the only channel that is recognized by the world's civilized nations: the free expression of the people's desires.

"We the leaders who are launching this proposal," it adds, do so imbued with the wise words and the moving gestures of John Paul II during his visit to our fatherland. We assume, as though it were our own, the call that his holiness made to the young Argentines, when he urged them to become the destroyers of hate and the builders of a better world.

"Thus we have made known," it concludes, "our demand for a true alternative that will allow all Argentines to pursue their legitimate dreams of greatness, freedom, justice and independence."

FOREIGN MINISTER SUBMITS RESIGNATION 23 JUN

PY231548 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1528 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (TELAM) -- It was learned at Government House that Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez confirmed today to interim President Alfredo Oscar Saint Jean his resignation from his post as the head of the Foreign Ministry. Costa Mendez had a meeting with General Saint Jean this morning, during which Costa Mendez confirmed his resignation from the post. The resignation was accepted and he was requested to remain at his post until the appointment of his successor, a request which he accepted.

Meanwhile, the provincial governors have also agreed to remain at the head of their respective governorships until the new heads of the provincial executive branches are appointed. It was learned that this was the reply given by the governors to a request made by General Saint Jean.

SAN LUIS PROVINCE GOVERNOR RESIGNS 23 JUN

PY231426 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1400 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] San Luis, 23 Jun (TELAM) -- The Public Information Directorate has confirmed that (Ret) Maj Gen Hugo Nicolas Eugenio di Rissio, governor of San Luis Province, submitted his resignation today. The resignation was submitted to Interior Minister Maj Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, interim head of the executive branch.

RUMORS OF APPOINTMENT IN ECONOMIC SECTOR DENIED

FY231715 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1525 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (TELAM) -- Sources close to President-designate (Ret) Maj Gen Reynaldo Bignone said today that the only position thus far formally confirmed is that of secretary general of the presidency. This post was previously occupied by Brig Gen Jorge Alberto Marque, a military engineer on active duty.

This announcement has therefore put to rest rumors which have been circulating in recent hours, and which were published by some media, especially about the Economy Ministry position.

The above sources stressed that except for the post of secretary general of the presidency no other cabinet positions have been confirmed. These cabinet positions will be filled, as was reported, after consultation with the different political and representative sectors of the country.

PRISONERS HELD ON EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELEASED

FY231704 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1720 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun (TELAM) -- Through a press release, the Interior Ministry made public at noon today a list of 128 citizens who ceased to be under arrest on orders of the executive branch. Also restrictions on Justicialist leaders Jorge Taiana, Julio Isabelino Guillan and Jorge Cepernic were changed from house arrest to freedom with surveillance.

It also made public a list of 117 citizens who will henceforth be subject to freedom under surveillance. One person was expelled from the country.

HERALD: 'PALACE COUP' MAY LEAD TO DICTATORSHIP

FY232319 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 23 Jun 82 p 8

[Editorial: "A Coup Completed"]

[Text] The palace coup which began last week with the ouster of General Leopoldo Galtieri as army commander-in-chief and the country's president, a coup which unleashed a five-day power struggle in the three armed forces, culminated yesterday with Gen Cristino Nicolaides emerging as the army's latest strongman. The hardliner has stymied efforts among the three services, since the forced resignation of General Galtieri, to come to an agreement on the formation of a new administration to replace the Galtieri government by insisting -- despite loud objections by the air force with at least tacit support from the navy -- that the next president be an army general. A deadlock was reached on Monday in talks among the three commanders-in-chief, Gen Nicolaides (Army), Adm Isaac Anaya (Navy) and Brig Basilio Lami Dozo (Air Force), when the air force made it very clear to the army that if this talk of army generals for president continued, the air force would pull out of the national reorganization process. The navy had its doubts, but leaned more toward the air force than toward the army. After all, the "process" had been headed up by the army for six years and where had it led the country?

But while the air force ultimatum was obviously meant as a warning or even a threat, designed to jar the army out of a ficle, stubborn political mood, it was, instead, apparently taken by General Nicolaides as an invitation for the army to be rid of the hindering influence of the other two armed forces and to monopolize political power in this country, which is precisely what it has done. In the basic rules of politics it is a well known fact that "de facto" governments are kept in power by force, no matter how much or little repression is visible on the surface. Therefore, when a situation such as the one which the country has just witnessed comes up, it is, when all is said and done, settled on the basis of force, be it real or potential. Thus, when the physically strongest force puts its foot down, there is no alternative for the other two but to back down or to opt out. The air force and the navy have done the latter and the army's coup is complete, with a candidate turned down by its co-forces to be installed as president.

Gen Reynaldo Bignone, who is to become Argentina's president on July 1, is known as a moderate. He is also a "processist", who apparently plans to continue along the lines of the national reorganization process toward civilization and democratization, with the "process" scheduled to officially expire in early 1984. But with the withdrawal from the state and a return to strictly military activities by the air force, and the navy, the "process" has already effectively terminated. The "process" was a sort of "coalition government" where decisions were taken by three heads (and at times four) and only then with the approval of a majority of top-ranking officers within the three armed forces. They will now be taken exclusively by the army and final decisions will evidently be taken by the head of the force in cooperation with the president. This will subject government policy to the whims of much smaller elite and could very easily lead the country away from simple military authoritarian rule -- in which two more forces at least suggested some form of checks and balances -- toward dictatorial rule.

PAPER EXPECTS GENERAL ELECTIONS IN MAY 1983

PY232117 Paris AFP in Spanish 1724 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jun (AFP) -- Quoting reliable sources, the newspaper PRESENCIA today reported that Gen Celso Torrelio Villa's administration will call presidential elections in May 1983. The daily indicated that the advancing of the electoral timetable will be preceded by amendments to the electoral law, the law on political parties and the Constitution. All this will be done by December 1982 and the reforms will be submitted for the approval of a congress which will then be elected. It was reported that if none of the candidates obtains an absolute majority, a runoff election will take place between the two leading candidates.

The Catholic newspaper, whose serious handling of information is duly noted by the citizens, stated that advisers to the regime have reached the above conclusions after analyzing the declarations of various political parties and in view of the impossibility of reaching a national accord in advance, under the auspices of the official sector. This lack of agreement became obvious when almost all political fronts and parties called for congressional elections in 1983, with the exception of Hernan Siles Zuazo, the most influential politician in the country, who is urgently demanding new elections. At the same time, Siles Zuazo turned down a proposal voiced by the afternoon daily ULTIMA HORA that the most popular candidates in the latest elections -- Siles Zuazo, Paz Estenssoro and Banzer -- set up a national emergency regime together.

Paz Agrees to Coalition

PY230821 Paris AFP in Spanish 2354 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 22 Jun (AFP) -- The daily ULTIMA HORA disclosed here today that it received a telegram from Victor Paz Estenssoro in Washington stating that he had agreed to participate in a reconciliation government organized by three former presidents. The proposal was made by this same newspaper last Friday.

Hugo Banzer Suarez, on his part, responded favorable to the proposal in view of the economic, social and political crisis the country is enduring, while the third person invited to form the government, Hernan Siles Zuazo, in exile in Lima, turned down the proposal through his representative in Bolivia, Mario Velarde, and in turn proposed immediate general elections. Juan Lechin, leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), and Fernando Illanes, chairman of the private enterprise sector, have stated that they accept the proposal made by Mario Mercado and Mariano Baptista, publishers of ULTIMA HORA.

Minister on Dialogue

PY240131 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Col Romulo Mercado Garnica, minister of the interior, immigration and justice, today confirmed that the government has authorized the launching of dialogue with political parties next week in order to arrive at a national accord. He added that a schedule of meetings has already been prepared.

Colonel Mercado Garnica explained that the dialogue will deal with economic, social and political problems. The minister said he knew nothing about the refusal of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, led by former President Hernan Siles Zuazo, to participate in the dialogue. The interior minister also expressed surprise over today's newspaper report concerning alleged elections on the first Sunday of May 1983.

About the bombing of the home of Mario Mercado, publisher of the afternoon ULTIMA HORA, the minister said the investigation is continuing although the explosion only broke a few windows.

VISITING SOVIET OFFICIAL ON FALKLANDS CONFLICT

PY230242 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1954 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Brasilia, 22 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- A member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet asserted here today that the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands has shown Latin America who is who and who helps whom on this continent. Tikhon Kiselev, who is also a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, added that an evaluation of the dispute in the South Atlantic will make the Latin American leaders review their relations with the USSR.

Kiselev is chairing a delegation of Soviet parliamentarians that arrived in Brasilia yesterday for an 8-day official visit to Brazil. Kiselev has met with Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. In a statement Kiselev made to local journalists today, he asserted that the USSR has no objectives in the South Atlantic and that it hopes that after the undeclared Malvinas war Latin America will remain united, will enjoy peace and will continue to be independent.

Kiselev denied that Argentina had asked the USSR for military aid during the conflict with Great Britain. He said his country shares Latin American concern regarding the eventual establishment of U.S. military bases in the region. The establishment of U.S. bases will hardly alter the balance of power between the USSR and the United States, but in the future the existence of these bases will be to the detriment of countries where they are set up, Kiselev said.

As for Washington's position on the Malvinas conflict, its help to Great Britain and its sanctions against Argentina, Kiselev said this attitude has shown who is who and who helps whom. In reference to the Brazilian position, Kiselev said the USSR was satisfied at the contributions that country has made to reducing international tensions and to doing away with the causes of war.

Kiselev revealed that he had extended an official invitation to a Brazilian congressional delegation to visit the USSR this year. The Soviet delegation will make a 6-day tour of the Brazilian states of Amazonas, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro. On 28 June the delegation will return to Brasilia, where it will be received by President Joao Figueiredo. This will be the first time a Brazilian president has received a Soviet delegation in Brasilia.

Equipment Purchase Considered

PY230225 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Brazil may purchase Soviet equipment for the projected Ilha Grande hydroelectric dam on the Parana River, depending on the USSR's decision on purchasing Brazilian industrial products. During a meeting today with members of the Soviet delegation led by Tikhon Kiselev and Grigoriy Vashchenko, head of the planning and budget committee of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Neto analyzed Brazilian-Soviet trade relations and voiced his hope that the forthcoming meeting of the joint commission of the two countries, scheduled for July in Brasilia, will make progress in drawing up a list of industrial products Brazil wants to export. The list has been in preparation since last year.

AIR FORCE OFFICIAL CLAIMS BRANCH BADLY NEGLECTED

PY230502 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Jun 82 p 6

[By Ruy Portilho]

[Excerpts] Air Force Col Leuzinger Marques Lima, chief of the air force's Ground Transportation Division, has warned that the country's defense potential has been seriously jeopardized due to a policy of neglect toward the air force, which has been worsening over the last 10 years under president-generals.

In an exclusive interview granted to O ESTADO DE SAO PAUO and JT in Rio, Colonel Leuzinger pointed to "the constant concern of certain generals to preserve the army's hegemony over the nation" as the cause of the air force's "current inability to play the relevant role it would have to in modern warfare."

"President Medici and Geisel said (and this has practically become doctrine) that the potential of the air force, together with that of the navy, should not surpass the potential of the army. This attitude prevents the air force from fulfilling its constitutional mission of defending the fatherland and therefore jeopardizes national security. In fact this position epitomizes the desire of certain generals to preserve the army's hegemony over the nation, to the point that every single post of authority in the nation is in the hands of army generals or colonels."

Colonel Leuzinger said this opinion prevails in broad sectors of the air force and that in view of the conflict over the Falklands the significance of an air force in keeping with the needs of the country has become more evident. "I felt it was no longer possible to remain silent and I decided to make the issue public in the hope that a broad debate will free us from this negative and narrow-minded attitude. I am not considering that is good for myself; I believe a civilian president would be better prepared to be objective and sensitive to the need for urgent changes which must be made within the framework of our armed forces," he said.

Colonel Leuzinger believes the Brazilian Air Force has fallen to fifth place in Latin America, after Cuba, Venezuela, Peru and Argentina. According to him, an analysis shows the country is at a disadvantage in every significant item subject to comparison, such as number of fighter planes, types, models, potential and performance.

From the colonel's point of view, the current status of the air force cannot be explained merely by the persistence of the old idea that ground forces must have supremacy over the other branches.

"Our governments have been emphasizing the need to attain maximum development with the minimum of security. However, this minimum can only be attained with a reasonable deterrent force capable of discouraging those who may want to attack, invade or simply harass us. In terms of a country that 'spans the continent,' this deterrent force must be capable of bringing war and destruction to the territories of alleged or possible enemies, hitting them in their very heart. Only strategic air force made up of long-range attack aircraft could discourage or deter foreign enemies from possible military adventures against our country."

BRIEFS

ACCORD WITH GUYANA -- Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals and his Guyanese counterpart Hubert Jack today signed a memorandum of understanding between the two governments. According to this memorandum, petrobras will prospect for oil in Guyana and will help in establishment of a state corporation to be changed with managing the oil resources of the neighbor country. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Jun 82 PY]

TRADE SURPLUS -- Benedito Moreira, director of the Foreign Trade Department, CACEX, today reported that the Brazilian trade surplus for January-May 1982 was $220 million and that exports for the same period amounted to $8.3 billion. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Jun 82 PY]

CASTANEDA ON FOREIGN POLICY, CURRENT ISSUES

FL240107 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2235 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Foreign Relations Secretary Jorge Castaneda today criticized both England and Argentina for having resorted to force in their conflict over the Malvinas. He also condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Castaneda reiterated at a news conference that Mexico has always condemned the use of force as a means of solving international conflicts and has always defended the principle of nonintervention. Further on, he deplored that so far "it has been impossible to submit the proposals of the North-South meeting held in Cancun to the global UN negotiations."

According to him, the Argentine Government made a mistake by trying to recover the Malvinas by force. This mistake was made worse by England, which sought to defend them through force.

Castaneda said that Mexico will insist at the United Nations that these two countries reach a negotiated solution in accordance with a proposal made by the Latin American parliament, but he dismissed the possibility of convoking a special assembly to resolve the conflict.

He went on to say that conditions for a Latin American defense treaty replacing the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty do not exist at present in this hemisphere due to the existence of different political regimes.

"This is neither practical nor useful due to the differences among the various governments, some being military and others democratic," he warned.

Regarding Central America, he described the problems in that area as economic in nature, indicating that partial solutions to the area's conflicts have already been obtained.

Commenting on the French-Mexican communique, which recognizes the Salvadoran guerrilla as a representative political force, he said that "the Mexican Government did it and would do it again if it were necessary."

He then said that the foreign policy of President Jose Lopez Portillo's administration has been active but "entails calculated risks and on many occasions the United States would have preferred to see Mexico remain quiet."

Castaneda explained that "there have always been problems" with the U.S. Government and that "these problems will continue to exist." Nevertheless, he said that there has been a rapprochement even though "we have not yet obtained the satisfactory results we would have liked."

Finally, he denied that there are any conflicts between Mexico and Guatemala, explaining that the current policy between the two nations is marked by friendship and respect.

DE LA MADRID CONTINUES PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

PA232303 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Miguel de la Madrid, Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI, presidential candidate, asked his followers today to be on the alert against opposition parties that are promoting the theory that they will be defeated because of electoral fraud.

While continuing his campaign in Campeche, De la Madrid Hurtado stressed that his party does not need crooked dealings to win the 4 July elections.

During a meeting on electoral organization, he stressed that the PRI does not rely solely on its position as a majority party and has thus been campaigning exhaustively throughout the country.

Miguel de la Madrid said that he will accept the presidency in the next elections not merely as a privilege or a triumph, but as a responsibility that he will share with the PRI and its members.

The Mexican presidential candidate also noted that the changes in government that occur every 6 years are not only a change of men but an alteration in concepts and plans, in accordance with the Mexican people's desires.

PRESIDENT INAUGURATES SATELLITE NETWORK

PA232148 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Today President Jose Lopez Portillo inaugurated 71 ground stations that will permit a large segment of the Mexican population to view government and private television programs.

In this manner, the second phase of the installation of television stations has been completed. The third and last phase of the program will begin in September, providing television coverage to all of Mexican territory.

At the ceremony Emilio Mujica Montoya, secretary of communications and transport, announced that telecommunications and radio broadcasting services will soon be available to any place in Mexico. He said that the project's basic objective is to provide the Mexican people with culture, technology and recreation.

Mujica Montoya also noted that this modern communications network, which operates via satellite, will have a very important effect on the country's integration and will replace the microwave network in the transmission of television signals.

SOUTHERN BORDER BLOCKED AGAINST DENGUE FEVER

PA321900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jun (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the Mexican Health and Assistance Secretariat has imposed a health cordon at the southern border to prevent the entry of hemorragic dengue fever, which has been detected in Belize and Guatemala.

The secretariat has deployed 362 inspectors in the states of Quintana Roo, Chiapas, Yucatan, and Campeche.

Within 2 to 8 weeks, the experts hope to control the possible transmission of dengue fever, an epidemic disease produced by a virus which develops in the blood and the spinal fluid. It is transmitted by a mosquito.

The Health and Assistance Secretariat has ordered the application of 28,500 liters of Malathion at 96-percent strength, 157,000 kg of larvicide, and 35,000 kg of DDT powder at 75 percent, in the 635 homes located in 7,451 manzanas in these states. [all figures as received]

It was also reported that during the duration of the health cordon, there will be strict surveillance of all persons crossing the border from Guatemala and Belize.

Other measures include the study of patients suffering from the fever and the establishment of epidemic vigilance measures for early clinical diagnosis in health centers.

COSTA RICA

STATION COMMENTS ON MONGE-REAGAN MEETING

PA232327 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Reagan has promised President Monge greater support and aid for our country. It could not be otherwise. The very solemn meeting between the two presidents is very important for the future of the American continent. As has been shown, Costa Rica is a friend to the United States. Our people have repeatedly expressed their fraternal feelings for the U.S. people. Although the final declaration is full of rhetoric and does not contain anything new, the truth is that from the viewpoint of diplomatic strategy this type of meeting will always be very important.

We believe that the U.S. President's statement that he will protect Costa Rica in the case of a Nicaraguan attack was unnecessary. There was no need to bring Nicaragua up in a Reagan-Monge meeting. Although there is evident concern throughout Latin America at the imperative and hasty way in which Marxism-Leninism has been taking over the Nicaraguan Government, we cannot disregard the fact that it is advisable for Costa Rica to maintain a less belligerent and noninterventionist position. We supported the neutral position that Monge Alvarez announced when he was a presidential candidate.

Aid from the United States and the IMF has been very much delayed. When Monge was elected it was said that aid would come immediately when the National Liberation Party took office. It was said that the IMF would immediately sign an agreement. Now it is said that the money will come, but that the agreement will be signed in August. Monge should have been more specific and clear in this meeting with Reagan. Costa Rica cannot wait any longer. We should insist that the Costa Rican people are patient but the time will come when they will not be able to withstand the increases [not specific]. What we need right now is help in overcoming the crisis.

OPPOSITION CHARGES U.S. BUILT MOUNTAIN BASES

PA231210 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 17 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica (SICA) [not further explained] -- Opposition deputies today charged that U.S. soldiers have built two forts in Costa Rican territory, using land that belonged to the Indian reservation in the Talamanca mountain range in the south.

According to the legislators, the North Americans took over more than 31 percent of the land the Indians used for agriculture. A Poople United deputy said sarcastically that "the first neocolonialists arrived offering agricultural advice to the Indian cooperatives. Later, armed soldiers arrived under the pretext of checking on the distribution of food and clothing sent as aid to the Indian communities. They finally offered to build a school and a hospital and a Carazo government official attended the inauguration of these two centers."

The deputy added that "to top it all off, the North Americans not only fooled the people and the government, but took the land from the peaceful mountain people, who in the past had been the victims of national landowners, offering them a miserable amount of grain in exchange for their lost crops."

In conclusion, he said that "We don't know for sure who authorized construction of the military bases, or when the buildings began to be used for something else, but we have to admit that the former chief of state made every effort to have the rights of the Indians respected."

Congress heard the charge and passed it on to a committee which will have to travel to the mountain range to investigate.

Charges had previously been made that uniformed U.S. personnel were active in the mountains when it was discovered that they had fenced off arable land and were forbidding civilian traffic in the area. This was done with armed guards and warning signs.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT ANNOUNCES 30-MONTH ECONOMIC PLAN

PA220428 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Weekly speech to the people of Guatemala by President Efrain Rios Montt; from the Presidential Palace -- live]

[Excerpts] Good evening. I am pleased to be able to talk to you in your own homes. Thank you for your hospitality, thank you for your understanding and thank you for being concerned about national problems.

Apparently, these dialogues are boring, but they are very important. I wanted to tell you that we have already been in the government for 3 months and that although there has been no substantial change, there is obviously something going on. For example, we have begun cleaning up the public administration. You already know about this. We have a fresh plan for the restructuring of the public administration.

What does this mean? That there is so much bureaucracy that we are working with the more determined, decisive elements so that we don't get confused. Roads and highways are being built everywhere. We are definitely going to determine the problem of the public administration. We are going to divide it into sectors.

For example, we are going to create an economic and financial organization. This organization will include, for example, the Finance Ministry, the Economic Ministry and the Guatemalan Bank. We are going to have a social sector that will include the Labor Ministry and the Public Health Ministry. We are going to have a security ministry with the (?Ministries of) Government and Defense.

We are going to improve public administration so that you notice it; more than that, so that the president realizes how convenient, necessary and just it is to try to coordinate the administration for the benefit of a people and a nation. Many efforts and much money is being wasted and this is costly to the country. We are a poor country, but we have a moral obligation and this will force us to become better men, better citizens. We have also prepared a statute by which we have to abide so that you can always be assured that we will serve you, and not that you have to serve the state.

Of course, the comrades who want to have a popular and proletarian government for themselves have no room here because, first of all, the Guatemalan Army opposes that; second, because we Guatemalans don't understand anything about this popular government of the proletariat; third, because this is fine for Russia, but in Russia there is a dictatorship; fourth, this is a good business for the Russians because not only do they receive many dollars, after the rubles are turned into dollars, they also rob, exploit, kidnap and murder people. It is a good deal. For this reason, we admit that the armed forces is the means that brings together the efforts aimed at solving problems. At this moment, the armed forces are becoming aware of the fact that the problems of Guatemala are economic, political and social.

According to the armed forces commanders, an objective study of the political, economic and social situation was made, and this study has led to the development of certain criteria that have, in turn, led us to take certain measures. First of all, it was realized that it was necessary to maintain unity, instead of (?division). An official present at that meeting of commanders made a political statement. He said that aspirations of men, namely their desires and their needs, should be channeled along a good path, which is work. Therefore, the meeting of commanders noted the need to have the state and private enterprise provide sources of employment in the country.

To do this, we must increase security, and to increase security, we must give the armed forces time. Indeed, the armed forces have set a period of 30 months, beginning 1 July, to accomplish a complete economic recovery.

This means that beginning this month, we will stop talking about political divisions, political ideas and political parties. We will stop talking about this to devote ourselves completely to economic recovery, which will be achieved solely and exclusively by working.

We are going to work. We are prepared to implement a number of programs beginning on 1 July. For example, first of all here in the capital and even more in the departmental capitals, we are going to repair streets and highways with stones. We have no foreign exchange. We have no foreign exchange, but this does not mean that we do not have quetzales. [Words indistinct] we have enough rocks, lime can be made, and there is enough manpower. I think that what Guatemalans need right here and now is a way to procure food. If one does not take food home, one is really taking subversion home. We are aware of that. For this reason, we are going to set aside political philosophies. We are going to set aside political parties and we are going to get down to work. That is vital. That is important, and beginning on 1 July, we will all be ready to work.

Therefore, we will see how we can accomplish reforestation, how we can repair things, how we can clean up the waters and how we can do any kind of work. [Words indistinct], but in any case, we will make an effort to carry out a food program.

We have just told the world that we are capable of dialogue and we want to have a dialogue with (?the subversives), but they respond in the only way that they know; 112 people murdered, 112 people massacred. Those are the ideological principles that they uphold; to carry out massacres.

A very good job. Thank you very much, comrades. Thank you very much, because what you have done is strengthen the people's opinion that you will never get both feet in the door. Perhaps only one. That is the truth.

We realize that the subversives try to distort everything that is proper and good and everything that is in opposition to them. However, let them know that we already know how they carry out a dialogue. One hundred twelve people. One hundred people killed. An entire village. However, [words indistinct]. We are still holding out our hands.

RIOS MONTT DENOUNCES COUP PLAN BY 'CAPITALISTS'

PA230327 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2237 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Gen Efrain Rios Montt, president of Guatemala, said today that opponents to his government are preparing to stage a countercoup by next August. At a news conference, Rios Montt said that "the Guatemalan capitalists, who have their dollars abroad, are planning a coup d'etat."

He added that "As usual, the Guatemalan capitalists are planning to stage a coup d'etat against the government in power, because that is how they spend Guatemalan money. I want to tell the Guatemalan capitalists who have their millions abroad that it is all right to keep the money, but that we wish they would let Guatemala have a little peace," Rios Montt stated.

He noted that "It has been written in a Mexican book that no general can resist a 100,000-peso cannon blast [as received]; in this case, dollars are the currency, but I want the capitalists to know that I am a general who has withstood many such blasts and that, after 8 years of inactivity, I am here without such a 100,000-pesos cannon blast, but with sufficient moral force to permit me to be the army's spokesman, one way or the other."

Rios Montt mentioned the Garcia Granados family as an example of capitalists who could be involved in the attempted countercoup. The Garcia Granados are well known as one of the most powerful families in this capital. Its most important members left the country after the 23 March coup d'etat.

Asked by reporters if his government is prepared to face such a countercoup, Rios Montt said: "Unfortunately, yes. We have the necessary force to counter any such action; it will be a shame, because many people are going to die."

In another part of the news conference, Rios Montt declared that 240 people have already accepted the amnesty offered by his government for the guerrillas, who must lay down their arms, and for security agents who may have committed crimes during the period of repression. For the first time since the amnesty took effect, the ranking military leader revealed that three of the persons who accepted its terms belonged to the nation's security forces, though he refused to reveal their identities. "We are considering an extention of the amnesty, which is scheduled to end on 30 June, but the idea is only being studied at this point," Rios Montt added.

The 240 who have accepted the amnesty "include professionals, teachers, peasants and people from all social sectors," the president noted. "I want a dialogue with the subversives, but they refuse this, though they accept the war and continue to massacre peasants," Rios Montt said.

The Guatemalan guerrilla leaders have turned down the amnesty, claiming that it is a government "farce" intended to protect the regime's repressive elements and an attempt by Rios Montt to justify new massacres of the peasants. Referring to the country's economic situation, Rios Montt admitted that "Guatemala is facing a difficult economic situation, as all of the money has been taken out of the country.

Asked about his government's solutions to the economic crisis, he said: "We no longer have confidential expenses, as the previous regime did. In addition, we have already cut the national budget and we will implement another cut shortly. We have also stopped implementing projects that served only to enrich the rulers in the past."

"We have decided that Guatemala needs a policy of austerity and we are implementing that idea," he added. "We are studying the reorganization of public administration and we are willing to militarize some institutions to improve their development," the president also noted.

Rios Montt seriously warned Guatemalan businessmen that if they raise the prices of their products, their businesses will be closed down. Questioned about the country's high rate of unemployment, he said that "it is the state's obligation and duty to create new sources of employment, so that all who are able may work."

GOVERNMENT MINISTER DENIES ALTA VERAPAZ MASSACRE

PA231715 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] At a news conference held today, Government Minister Col Ricardo Mendez Ruiz reported that although the government doesn't have exact figures on the number of people killed in violent guerrilla attacks, it is estimated that many have died. He noted that much blood has been shed near the area where the guerrillas operate. He said that the guerrillas must be eliminated, but added that no date can be established for this.

He said that the relatives of missing people have the right to demand to know their whereabouts. The authorities, he added, must conduct investigations and this is what we are doing. However, he said that he (?doubts) that a person who has been missing for 3 months will be found. Mendez Ruiz said that if the relatives of missing persons ask for a meeting with Rios Montt or himself, they will be received.

But if they come to the Presidential Palace steps in a demonstration, we are not going to run down the stairs to see them because that is not our duty. However, he added, we will receive their list of demands and the authorities have been ordered to work on the search for missing persons. Mendez Ruiz noted: We are aware that these people are suffering, but we cannot permit them to come to the Presidential Palace unless they come in the correct manner.

Many people who have been reported dead have reappeared in Mexico and other countries, the government minister said. He noted that there are many cases when people were reported captured, kidnapped and even dead and were then found alive abroad, especially in Mexico or Costa Rica.

He said there is freedom of the press, freedom to move and freedom to make demands in Guatemala. Therefore, the people have the right to demand the whereabouts of missing relatives and we are under the obligation to look for them. The authorities are working on all the cases, and many people have already been found in other countries -- some residing there, others as tourists -- but we continue the search, he added.

Mendez Ruiz said that the guerrillas are involved in the tactic of destroying local power in the country's interior. He explained that their tactics consist of eliminating judges, mayors, police chiefs and other local officials in the towns. He said that once they eliminate the local officials, the guerrillas seize command in the municipality, town or village. However, the authorities have prevented them from doing this in the towns [words indistinct] combat not only through the police but the army.

The government minister denied that a massacre had been carried out in Alta Verapaz. He said that he was these recently and this isn't true. He added that the press must confirm its reports. Certain information should not be given out when it is not true, as in the case of a massacre that never existed. To do this, he noted, only causes problems and sows confusion among citizens, because it is usually reported that armed men carried out these massacres, leading people to conclusions. Some say it was the army; others blame the guerrillas. Newsmen have ways to confirm the reports with the public relations departments of the army, police and Government Ministry, he concluded.

PURPORTED GUERRILLAS KIDNAP MINISTER'S SON

PA232231 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2209 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- Alleged leftwing guerrillas have kidnapped two prominent businessmen and the son of the Guatemalan interior minister in what the police described today as an attempt to obtain funds for their armed struggle. The police reported that Ricardo Mendez, 22, son of the interior minister of the same name, was kidnapped this morning by armed masked men near the university where he is studying medicine.

They added that Julio Flores, owner of a coffee enterprise, and Victor Kaire, who heads a construction company, were kidnapped in separate, albeit similar, actions at approximately the same time last night.

The police also noted that it is almost certain that those responsible were guerrillas seeking ransoms. Government sources noted that the interior minister, who is an army colonel, was recently in command of a military base in the northern province of Alta Verapaz, one of the guerrillas' focal points. There has been no report on the kidnappers' demands or the state of the hostages. It is believed that none of them have been harmed.

SOLUTION SOUGHT FOR EMBASSY REFUGEES IN MANAGUA

PA240234 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Undias in Spanish 0050 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The government of the republic, through Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola, has asked the Sandinist government to seek a prompt solution to the issue of the Somozist refugees at the Guatemalan Embassy in Managua.

The Guatemalan request on behalf of the Somozists -- who have been in the embassy since the overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza 3 years ago -- was transmitted through the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, who had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry for that purpose.

The military government apparently finds it strange that after 3 years the Sandinists have not decided whether to offer the necessary safe-conducts so that these people can travel to Guatemala.

HONDURAS

SALVADOR'S MAGANA COMMENTS ON BOUNDARY PROBLEMS

PA231440 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Jun 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Salvadoran President Dr Alvaro Magana Borja promised yesterday to resolve all pending points in the pacification treaty with Honduras without having to resort to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. During his 7-hour visit to our country, the Salvadoran chief of state gave a news conference at which he noted that he visited Tegucigalpa only to greet his presidential friend (Dr Suazo Cordova) and show his affection for the Honduran people. He said that, however, within the limits of time, he had discussed with his Honduran colleague some pending problems, although these will actually be left in the hands of the commissions appointed to take care of them.

In one of his most important statements, the distinguished visitor referred to the efforts underway to end the differences between the two countries and promised that "what has been established in the treaty -- that if we do not solve our pending problems in 5 years, we will have to go before the International Court of Justice -- I assure you will not be necessary."

"We shall do everything possible to solve them here," he insisted, and announced having made the commitment with Dr Suazo Cordova "to come to Honduras to work on one of the commissions, which I can now do." The chief of state referred to the boundary commissions and to those currently trying to find points of concurrence to reactivate trade relations between the two countries.

Dr Magana Borja considers it difficult at the moment to achieve regional integration, basing his position on the fact that, besides the political situation affecting the region mainly through subversive activities, the countries of the area are suffering general critical economic problems created by the price drop in the main export products.

"The situation in general must be reexamined to look for new schemes that will permit the renewal of integration," he recommends, showing marked optimism in the Central American Democratic Community (CODECA), which he feels will become a mechanism that will coordinate the efforts of mutual economic assistance from friendly nations.

The Salvadoran president considers that the path taken by Nicaragua is no problem and recalled that diplomatic relations with that country are normal, but underlined that when the common market was conceived, the political and economic problems of the present time were nonexistent, and so was subversion.

In answer to a question, the Salvadoran chief of state also referred to the charges of joint military actiqities by the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies against the guerrillas operating in that country.

"They are absolutely false. Such claims have been repeatedly made and are absolutely unfounded," he emphasized, and added that "obviously the two countries have close common interests in the economic, banking and, naturally, military areas."

The context of that answer was expanded by Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, who pointed out that "the Honduran and Salvadoran Armed Forces are aware of the menace hovering over us (subversion) and in view of the danger, we must join forces."

President Magana Borja voiced the opinion that there is in Central America a dispute for power between those who choose subversion as a method and those who have adopted the democratic process (the vote). He discarded the claim that the conflicts will decide the survival of the armed forces in the countries. They will, rather, determine the survival of one of the two systems known the world over.

Gen Guillermo Garcia considers that the work of the armed forces in Honduras and in El Salvador is directed toward upholding democracy and, quoting first Salvadoran President Manuel Jose Arce that the "army will live as long as the republic," he declared that "the republic will live as long as the army lives," stressing the important role of the men of the armed forces in this convulsed era.

TERRORIST SUSPECT AT MEXICAN EMBASSY EMIGRATES

PA232248 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Dalila Dermith, a presumed guerrilla, has left the country with the classification "political exile" stamped in her passport. Dermith has been accused by the public security forces of being one of the masterminds of the famous kidnappings of banker Paul Vinelli -- in which one person was killed -- and of businessmen Herman Eyl and Jacques Casanova. The guerrilla remained a refugee in the Mexican Embassy in Tegucigalpa for over a month, until receiving a safe-conduct that has placed her outside the reach of Honduran law.

NATIONAL PARTY LEADER ASSAILS GOVERNMENT

PA240252 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The National Party launched its first strong attack against the Liberal government headed by President Roberto Suazo Cordova today. It accused the Liberal Party officials of being more involved in party politics than in carrying out their duties as public servants in state agencies.

The standardbearer in the National Party's opposition campaign is Nicolas Cruz Torres, Central Committee secretary, a militant and controversial politician who hopes to become the leader of his party.

Cruz Torres accuses the Liberal officials of wasting time in internecine struggles for positions within the party, while the people are paying them to administer the nation. This is the first instance of systematic opposition by the National Party to Suazo Cordova's Liberal government. Newsman (Douglas Membreno) interviewed the controversial National Party deputy:

[Begin recording] [Cruz Torres] Basically, the National Party would like to see an implementation of the constitutional principle that holds that Honduran governments should represent true national unity. What we have at present is a totally sectarian government, which, of course, contributes absolutely nothing to the country's economic, social and political development.

[Question] Does this mean that the people are paying some top government officials to play at politics instead of devoting themselves to the administration of the country?

[Answer] You see it in the newspapers. You read about it. You hear cases on radio newscasts. You see it on television. At the highest level, government officials continue to be involved in political activities.

In fact, ministers are even being mentioned as possible candidates for top leadership positions in the political organization that is now in power. Naturally, this distracts those officials from performing the duty for which the Honduran people are paying them which is to become familiar with and to resolve the various administrative problems. [end recording]

Further Party Criticism

PA240342 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The United Liberal Front, FUL, emerged from its lethargic position yesterday with strong criticism of the government. The FUL said that there is sectarianism under the present government and that inexperienced youths are leading the nation. It recommended that certain high-ranking officials acquire some maturity for the good of the country.

The FUL leaders said that Suazo Cordova is not fulfilling the concept promoted by Modesto Rodas Alvarado, which is to govern with the best Hondurans, because many good minds have been sidelined and others have been sent abroad and there is obviously no intention of bringing them back to serve the nation. The FUL also attacked the mechanical concept of majority as applied in the national legislature by the 44 Liberal Party deputies.

ANTI-SANDINIST 'DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE' FOUNDED

PA240355 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Jun 82 p 40

[Text] San Pedro Sula -- The "Nicaraguan Democratic Committee" has been established in Honduras by individuals with well-known democratic backgrounds and solid nationalistic principles who fled Nicaragua as a result of the takeover of the Sandinist-communist regime, according to statements made to LA PRENSA by reliable sources.

According to the sources, the committee will struggle to rescue the Nicaraguan people, who are currently being asphyxiated by the power of the FSLN, which used the Sandinist banner to deceive a people who had decided to throw off the Somoza dynasty's tyranny only to fall into the clutches of a group of faithful disciples of international communism. The sources also noted that the committee supports and will continue to support the statements of Commander Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, and Alfonso Robelo, leader of the Sandinist revolution. It is also prepared to support them in any decision they make about the struggle that will be waged.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS ISRAELI AGGRESSION

PA231650 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] In view of the most reprehensible acts of aggression perpetrated by Israel against Lebanon, the Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry feels compelled to state the following:

The Nicaraguan Government expresses its utmost condemnation of the invasion of the territory of the Republic of Lebanon and the aggression perpetrated in that country by the Israeli Army. The toll of this aggression to date is over 10,000 people murdered, 20,000 missing and hundreds of thousands of displaced persons. The behavior of the State of Israel, which is supported by the Government of the United States of America, constitutes an intolerable violation of the UN Charter, the resolutions of the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly regarding the rights of the Palestinian people, the Geneva convention governing the behavior of states in case of war, and the international conventions on human rights, and seriously endangers world peace and stability, threatening to set off a conflict of unforeseeable proportions.

It also feels that it is necessary to express the complete and absolute solidarity of the Nicaraguan people and Government with the Lebanese people and the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in their heroic and exemplary struggle to defend their inalienable rights as a nation.

Finally, Nicaragua urges that, bringing to an end the ineffectiveness to which this leading world organization has been subjected by the North American boycott at the UN Security Council, all responsible UN member states firmly reject Israel's criminal conduct, take tangible steps to end the siege of Beirut, and demand the immediate withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from Lebanese territory.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. POLICY ON OUTER SPACE

PA231940 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[ANN commentary for Radio Sandino: "Outer Space on the Pentagon's Map"]

[Text] A short time has passed since Ronald Reagan traveled to Europe, styling himself the pilgrim of peace. However, the U.S. administration has already announced the creation of the military command for space activities. In a nutshell, outer space has fully entered the Pentagon's operational map. The next trip of the space shuttle Columbia will inaugurate the new stage in the U.S. arms race by taking into space a secret laser beam weapon the Pentagon wants to test.

Reports from the White House do not fail to mention the civilian projects involved in the Columbia's military exploration activities, such as research in the meteorological and satellite communications fields. It is worth asking: Can outer space be both a market and a war theater?

The truth is that the powerful and versatile aerospace corporations that manufacture everything from sanding machines to atomic bombs can combine just about anything. For instance, the technology they developed especially for the Vietnam war was converted by them after the war into technology for use in communications and space warfare through satellites and other electronic equipment. It is hard to imagine an end to the arms race as being part of their strategies in view of the huge profits they make from the civilian and military industry. Rather, these companies seize on every opportunity they have to promote the arms race and get increases in so-called defense spending.

The ability of these large corporations to profit even from disadvantages was demonstrated in New York on 12 June, for instance, when almost 1 million North Americans held a march to demand a stop to the arms race. One of the organizations that financed the protest was the Rockefeller financial group. The fact was published in the newspapers to create a good image for the aerospace corporation. However, by contrast, the Rockefeller group owns the Boeing Corporation, one of the two corporations which are currently manufacturing the new MX nuclear missiles the United States will deploy in Europe next year [as heard] against the will of the U.S. and European peoples.

BORDER COMMISSION WITH COSTA RICA SETS TASKS

PA240330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Managua, 23 Jun (AFP) -- One of the priority tasks of the mixed Nicaraguan-Costa Rican commission that was appointed to settle border problems will be the placement of border markers every 500 meters along the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan borderline. Between 400 to 500 markers and signals will be placed along the border, at an estimated cost of 7.5 million colones (57 colones per dollar on the free market), which will be borne by the governments of both Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Fernando Rudin, director of the National Geographic Institute of Costa Rica and a member of the commission, indicated that currently there are border markers only every 30 to 45 km, which makes it difficult to identify the border along vast stretches.

He noted that, in addition to the placment of markers, the possibility of planting trees along both sides of the border for a better demarcation and for better visibility from the air is being studied. The appointment of this mixed commission was agreed upon last week at a meeting here between Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio, along with other representatives of the two governments, the purpose of which was to resolve common border problems.

GOVERNMENT CHECKS ON GADEA MANTILLA'S STATIONS

PA221500 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government is investigating Radio Corporacion, Radio Minuto and Radio Mil to find out how many shares were owned by Fabio Gadea Mantilla, who recently announced that he was joining the counterrevolution and noted that he had decided to overthrow the legally-constituted Sandinist government. The revolutionary government appointed (Edwin Zablah), director of the Peoples Radio Broadcasting Corporation, as the investigator in this case.

At a news conference held today, (Zablah) and Jose Castillo Osejo, Gadea Mantilla's partner and director of the stations, explained that the action decreed by the Justice Ministry was not intended to harm the stations' operations but establish Gadea Mantilla's degree of participation in these enterprises. Castillo Osejo told newsmen that a friendly investigation was underway, adding that he continued to direct the programs and the administration of the enterprises that are affected.

In referring to the programs of the radio stations in question, (Zablah) said that the revolutionary government intends to continue to respect private property. These stations will continue to work as they have been doing, he added.

Meanwhile, LA PRENSA has tried to portray the problem, which is being handled in a friendly manner, as a violation of private property. However, Castillo Osejo said that he met with the Sandinist government's delegate and held very friendly talks with him.

[(Zablah) and Castillo Osejo said that LA PRENSA's attitude reflects the interests of the enemies of the revolutionary process instead of defending the interests of the private sector which is carrying out its economic activities normally. Once the Justice Ministry's investigation is completed, we will continue to work as partners, (Zablah) stressed.

ANTI-INTERVENTION GROUP'S TOUR OF EUROPE NOTED

PA230429 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpt] A few hours after arriving in Nicaragua, Companero Edgardo Perez, a leader of the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples, gave details to this station about the tour against intervention in Central America that representatives of the revolutionary forces of Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua recently undertook in 13 European countries. Accompanied by the Pancasan musical group, they traveled 14,000 km in 50 days. They held rallies in cities in 13 West European countries. They culminated the tour last week with a meeting with the president of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France. The unity of the forces that expressed solidarity with the Sandinist revolution is one of the significant results of this tour, which had its impact on Europe at the exact time when Nicaragua was affected by tropical storm Alleta.

CASTRO VISITS OLD HAVANA HOMES, RESIDENTS

FL232003 [Editorial report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1124 GMT on 22 June shows a 30-minute videotape of a visit made by Cuban President Fidel Castro on the evening of 21 June to an apartment building at 402 Oficios St. in Old Havana.

Castro, smiling and with cigar in hand, visits 10 "rooms" in the building "for a first-hand look" at conditions there and the best way to improve them. The "rooms" appear to be located in the basement, as Castro is seen descending several staircases. The rooms look small, dark and cramped, but all the people Castro talks to appear very pleased with his visit. He chats animatedly with the residents while the camera is constantly focused on him. Members of his entourage surround him. Some of them hold cassette recorders close and a couple are seen taking notes.

Castro discusses historic preservation with a man who says he had hoped the building would be razed and a new one built in its stead. A woman next to him complains that a neighbor will not allow others into her apartment to repair some pipes. Castro listens with interest and alternates his comments and recommendations with jokes and pleasantries.

One woman, speaking vehemently, appeals to Castro for "four walls" for herself and her children who are allergic to soot and dust. She tells him that at age 9 she served as courier for the rebels led by Castro and has worked hard all her life. To prove this last point she makes Castro feel the calluses on her hand. She concludes her appeal by praising the revolution for the good health care it has provided for her son. Castro's answer is not recorded.

The scene shifts to a young woman who tells Castro that she has no "situation" although she graduated from vocational school 2 years ago. As before, Castro's reply is not recorded.

Other residents tell him of faulty plumbing, decaying roof beams, etc. Everywhere he goes Castro addresses people familiarly, patting children or putting an arm around someone's shoulders.

Havana Domestic Television follows the videotape with another one 6 minutes long showing Castro's visit on the afternoon of 21 June to the Adelaida residential area, which was severely flooded. There, he discusses "preventive measures" with residents. Most of Castro's time is taken up by a woman doctor who complains that a government tractor had passed too close to her house during the floods, causing water pressure which broke her glass windows. She also relates how she and her doctor husband took care of the flood victims, one of whom eventually died. Castro suggests that the residents should take their complaints to the local people's government office and deftly ends the conversation with the woman doctor by joking about her being barefoot.

He then climbs into his jeep, promising that a solution to the residents' problems would be found and that he would speak to someone named Camacho. The crowd breaks out in chants of "Fidel" and applause.

The television announcer adds that Castro also visited the Centro Habana Hospital and other homes in Havana and inspected the Cayo Hueso Barrio on 21 June.

VENEZUELAN MINISTER VISITS, MEETS CASTRO

PA232000 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Luis Alberto Machado, Venezuelan minister of state for intelligence development, has said here in Havana that the infrastructure required to successfully undertake any program aimed at enhancing man's intelligence has been created in Cuba.

Machado described as cordial, wide-ranging and important the meeting he held yesterday with Cuban President Fidel Castro. He said Castro showed great interest in the activities of his ministry.

He said that conditions for tightening relations among Latin American countries, and particularly between Venezuela and Cuba, have improved following the conflict over the Malvinas Islands. He noted in this connection that a delegation of Cuban experts will soon travel to Caracas to review the plans for development of intelligence which are being worked out in Venezuela. He said Venezuela hopes to make these plans available to the rest of the continent and the world.

Machado noted that the first international drive for the development of intelligence will be held in the Venezuelan capital from 19 through 29 October and that many countries will attend including Cuba.

Finally, Machado expressed thanks for the warm hospitality accorded to him in Cuba and reiterated his admiration for the progress which has been achieved in the fields of education and public health by the first state of workers and peasants on the continent.

Hails Success of Visit

FL240140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Luis Alberto Machado, Venezuelan minister of state for intellignece development, has reported here on the details his country's intelligence development program. The Cuban Government has received this information with deep interest. Because of that a Cuban delegation will leave for Venezuela shortly to study its implementation.

My trip to Cuba, which has had very important results, was aimed at exchanging ideas on the topic, said Machado. He stressed that he was impressed by the importance which Cuba places on education and by the skills of the leaders which administer it, indicating that the conditions for these programs have been well established in this country.

He said that the trip had yielded more than he had originally expected because of the receptivity of the Cuban authorities and that it will represent a link with great prospects for Venezuela and Cuba.

U.S. DEVELOPMENT OF OUTER SPACE WEAPONRY CITED

PA240115 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Lew Allen, U.S. Air Force chief of staff, has announced that at the outset of 1983 a military space technology center will be installed at the Kirkland base in New Mexico. It will be in charge of three laboratories specializing in the development of new weapons, particularly satellite and antisatellite weaponry.

According to reports, by 1987 the U.S. Air Force hopes to have an MHB antisatellite rocket that can be launched from an F-15 fighter 20 to 30 km from the ground surface, with the objective of downing a satellite through the use of laser rays.

The Hughes aircraft, Boeing and [name indistinct] companies are at the same time analyzing plans to create an antisatellite weapon that will be transported to outer space via a Minuteman.

Previously, the U.S. Air Force chief of staff announced the creation of a command for outer space military operations. It will begin operations on 1 September and will have its headquarters at the antiaircraft defense command in Colorado.

The fourth flight of the Columbia space shuttle scheduled for Sunday is intended to conduct military experiments in outer space for the Pentagon, mainly for the U.S. Air Force. According to published reports, the United States invested more than $50 billion in outer space military projects in 1980. To these are now added the billions allocated for the command for outer space military operations.

FRG REACTION TO REAGAN PIPELINE RULE REPORTED

PA232209 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Over 1,000 workers of the AEG - Kanis factory in Nuremberg, FRG, staged a protest strike over the expansion of the U.S. embargo on the USSR, which represents a direct threat to the construction of the Soviet pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe and to jobs in the FRG, Great Britain, Italy and France.

The workers approved a resolution demanding that the Bonn government pursue the policy of detente, rather than economic war and an arms buildup.

At the same time, another 2,000 blue-collar and white-collar workers from the AEG's home appliance section staged a warning strike and a protest demonstration on the factory grounds. They carried placards saying: The economic boycott threatens our jobs.

Similarly, an assembly of delegates of the East Metal Iron and Steel Labor Union of Essen, FRG, vigorously protested the economic boycott against the USSR, which will increase the cost of the project for the distribution of Siberian gas to Western Europe and delay completion of the Yamal pipeline by at least 3 years.

Meanwhile, (Hermes Pieter), chief of the FRG construction company called (Saltmiro AG) emphasized the importance of trade with socialist countries and said that this kind of restriction results in the loss of thouands of jobs in the FRG.

In addition, the business affairs federal commission of the FRG's Social Democratic Party expressed its indignation over U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision and published a document declaring that the economic and commercial boycott contradicts the need for international cooperation in combatting unemployment and aggravates world tension.

EEC OFFICIAL FAULTS U.S.; BLOCKADE AN ERROR

FL232250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] (Heidi Marie Wizhard Seul), deputy of the FRG and vice president of foreign trade for the European Parliament, has criticized the U.S. Government for fomenting confrontation between EEC countries and Latin America. (Wizhard), also in charge of information for EEC relations, has returned to Bonn after a tour through Nicaragua, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic, making her last stop in Cuba. She spent 4 days here at the invitation of the people's government National Assembly.

At a press conference held shortly before her departure, she described the Yankee blockade of Cuba as a mistake and said that it was necessary to examine ways in which Europe can use its influence in this connection.

COMMENTARY SEES INCREASE IN GUATEMALAN REPRESSION

PA230450 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 21 Jun 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Guatemalan military regime that is now headed by Gen Efrain Rios Montt continues to increase the genocide in the Indian communities of that Central American country. Survivors of a new mass murder reported that on 17 June, some 50 soldiers of the tyranny disguised as peasants tortured and then murdered more than 20 Indians in the village of San Marcos in Alta Verapaz Department.

Over 20 similar mass murders have been reported in the past 3 months, following the coup d'etat staged by General Rios Montt under the pretext of ending the corruption and genocide in the country. They are the result of a policy of extermination of the Indian communities, which the Guatemalan reactionaries accuse of supporting the revolutionary movement.

The Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army [EGP], one of the four organizations that comprise the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity [URNG], has urged the international community to do everything possible to prevent the continuation of these massacres of Indians, which are becoming more frequent. The Guatemalan guerrillas have charged that the tyranny plans to establish concentration camps in Guatemala similar to those that the U.S. invaders organized in Vietnam, which they called strategic villages. In this way, the tyranny plans to destroy the peasant communities in the areas in which the revolutionary forces operate, as a means of terrorist intimidation that seeks to deprive the guerrillas of any possible support.

Despite this genocidal policy of terror, resistance continues to grow in Guatemala against the repression unleashed by the Rios Montt regime. Only a few days ago, the EGP announced that a new front, the 13 November Front, has been created. It operates in Zacapa, Chiquimula and Izabal Departments, where it has already waged several battles against the tyranny's troops.

The Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, another URNG member, previously reported that one of its units temporarily occupied the town of El Quetzal. The Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, issued two war reports revealing that it carried out 20 successful military operations, including ambushes, the execution of henchmen and the occupation of towns in various regions of Guatemala. Another report from the EGP indicates that its forces have continued their revolutionary actions throughout the country, dealing heavy blows to the genocidal troops and the army's paramilitarymen.

The constant and increasing actions of the Guatemalan revolutionary organizations show that the regime's policy of terror merely provokes an intensification of the revolutionary violence, in reply to the repression. The Guatemalan people, who have been the victims of brutal tyrannies for almost 30 years, are increasingly and more energetically struggling to obtain genuine independence. The victorious revolutions in the region prove to them that revolution in our America is possible.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA VISITS SYRIA, LEBANON

For Syrian and Lebanese media reportage on Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca's visit to Syria and Lebanon, see the Syria and Lebanon sections of the 17 June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

VENEZUELA TO OPT FOR DIRECT NEGOTIATION OF CLAIM

FL232315 Bridgetown CANA in English 2206 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 23, (CANA) -- The Venezuelan Government says it will opt for direct negotiations with Guyana, to resolve their territorial impasse, under the terms of a 1966 Geneva agreement which requires the two sides to identify procedures for settling the disputes.

Venezuela's ambassador to Guyana, Sadio Garavini made the announcement at a press conference today.

He stressed: "Venezuela wants to win the battle of peace and fraternity with Guyana."

He rejected "as absurd, baseless, and not serious", a recent allegation [that] Venezuela intended using force to resolve the controversy.

Venezuela is claiming nearly 70 per cent of Guyana's territory.

With the expiration last Saturday of the protocol of Port of Spain, which had frozen the border issue for 12 years, provisions of the Geneva agreement again come into force.

The two countries are now required to agree on one of a number of alternatives set out in Article 33 of the United Nations Charter for peacefully resolving the issue.

"The Venezuelan Government is in the best disposition to make everything possible to create a more suitable climate at the beginning of this new stage of the controversy and sincerely hopes that the Guyanese Government will do the same," said Ambassador Garavini.

The ambassador blamed failure of mixed commission set up under the Geneva agreement to progress towards resolving the issue during its four year life from 1966 to 1970 on the Guyana delegation.

He said the Guyanese: "refused stubbornly to consider any possibility of a practical and satisfactory solution to the matter and maintained the position that the award of 1899 (which fixed the present boundary) was an accomplished fact and a final settlement and that since Venezuela did not obtain its nullity, there was nothing more to discuss."

"The behaviour of the Guyanese delegation was incompatible with the contents of the Geneva agreement," Ambassador Garavini stated.

"Only through a concerted exercise of flexibility, sufficient points of contact between the aspirations of the two countries can be established and therefore open the possibility to a balanced and mutually acceptable solution," he added.

The ambassador said his country historically claimed all of Guyana west of the Essequibo.

But he acknowledged that effective Guyana occupation of the region for 80 years, the loyality of its inhabitants and the official acceptance of Venezuela of the present boundary for decades following the 1899 award, were matters that would have to be taken into account in negotiations between the two countries.

COLOMBIA

M-19 ASKS BETANCUR FOR GENERAL AMNESTY, DIALOGUE

PA240129 Paris AFP in Spanish 0027 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 23 Jun (AFP) -- The Colombian 19 April Movement (M-19) asked President-elect Belisario Betancur today for a general amnesty for political prisoners and for those who are politically persecuted. It also came out in favor of a patriotic dialogue involving all forces interested in the nation's welfare, including the guerrillas.

In a clandestine bulletin released to the media, the M-19 called on all sectors of the fatherland to create a mass movement for democracy and the consolidation of peace. It noted that the time is right for such an action because never before has there been such a clearly unanimous response to the causes the M-19 espoused before 30 May, the date of the presidential elections.

The M-19 stressed that the Colombians voted against torture and corruption. "We overcame an obstacle that had seemed invincible," it noted. It concluded that the new government that will take office on 7 August has the floor, adding that "for our part, we will be alert to any step or positive measure that can be interpreted as a sincere wish by the president-elect to promote peace and reconciliation in the Colombian family."

VENEZUELA

BRITISH POSITION ON ESSEQUIBO 'INADMISSIBLE'

PA231340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0548 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Caracas, 22 Jun (EFE) -- The report attributed to a senior official of the British Foreign Office that the United Kingdom will remain aloof in Venezuela's controversy with Guyana over the Essequibo territory has caused great surprise in the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry. A ministry spokesman confirmed to EFE today a report in EL NACIONAL that Venezuela considered this British position inadmissible. If this report is confirmed, Venezuela will lodge a strong protest with the British Government.

According to the report, London noted that it has no commitments to Venezuela or Guyana and much less a defense pact with Guyana. Therefore it would not interfere in the dispute. If this is confirmed, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry will see it as a new evasion of colonial responsibilities and British disregard for international commitments. The text of the Geneva agreement signed by the United Kingdom, Guyana and Venezuela does not stipulate that British Guiana (now Guyana), once it became independent, would replace the United Kingdom, but says that "when British Guiana obtains its independence, the Guyanese Government will be from then on part of this agreement, together with the Venezuelan and British Governments."

EL NACIONAL recalls that the British Government has always interpreted its position as part of the Geneva agreement, and 4 years after Guyana's independence (1966) it signed the Port of Spain protocol, which was specifically described as the "protocol of the Geneva agreement." Furthermore it was noted that the United Kingdom inexorably forms part of the controversy because of historical and moral reasons, because it caused Venezuela to be robbed of the Essequibo and its manipulations led to the Paris decision, which was declared fraudulent. Guyana's existence as an independent republic cannot erase these abuses or make them legal, the paper added.

According to the paper, Venezuela's claim is against the United Kingdom. It reprints the preamble to the Geneva agreement which refers to "the controversy between Venezuela and the United Kingdom over the border with British Guiana."